

241066  
1. 982  
copy 4

**REPORT OF THE  
SOUTH CAROLINA  
STATE LAW  
ENFORCEMENT  
DIVISION**

**TO THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OF**

S. C. STATE LIBRARY

**SOUTH CAROLINA  
FOR FISCAL YEAR  
1982**

**J. P. STROM, Chief**

**REPORT OF THE  
SOUTH CAROLINA  
STATE LAW  
ENFORCEMENT  
DIVISION**

**TO THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
OF**

**SOUTH CAROLINA  
FOR FISCAL YEAR  
1982**

**J. P. STROM, Chief**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Letter of Transmittal .....	3
Organizational Charts .....	4
Origin and Purpose .....	5
Management and Staff .....	7
Statement of Agency Expenditures .....	8
Statutory Authorities .....	9
Organizational Functions and Programs .....	11
Uniform Crime Report Statistics and Excerpts .....	25

June 30, 1982

*To the General Assembly of South Carolina:*

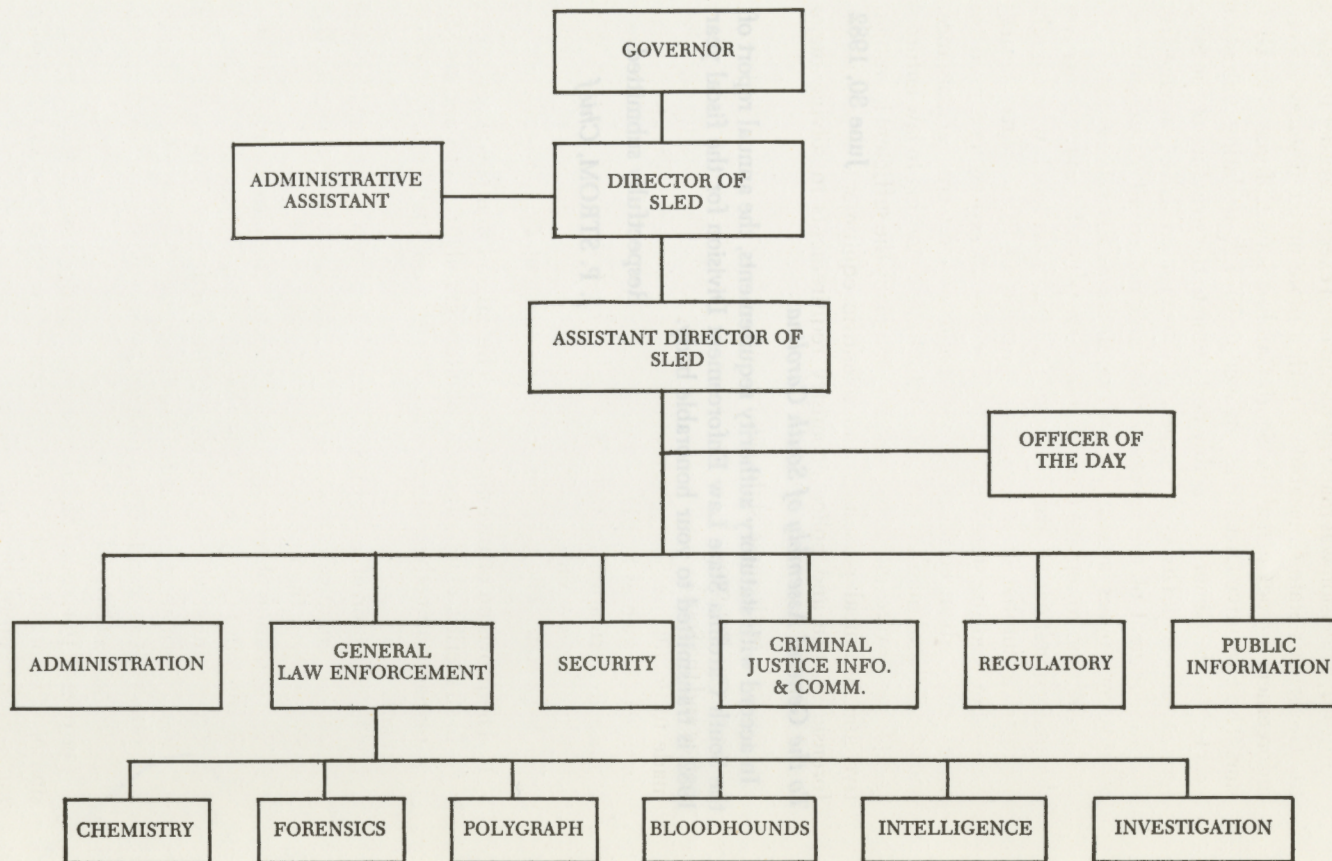
In accord with statutory authority requirements, the annual report of the South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division for the fiscal year 1982 is transmitted to your honorable body.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. STROM, *Chief*



# **SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION**



## ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

In 1947, a decision was made by means of an executive order to replace the Governor's State Constabulary with a more updated statewide law enforcement agency called the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division. The Executive Order was replaced in 1974 by updating legislation enacted by the General Assembly pertaining to the structure of the State Law Enforcement Division. The new statutes created SLED, provided for the appointment of the agency's chief and placed all state-employed security employees, as outlined by law, under SLED supervision.

The decision to replace the Constabulary, which for many years was the main investigative arm of South Carolina governors, was brought about by a number of factors, including the South Carolina Sheriff's Association and the state's chiefs of police — all expressing a need for better, more advanced investigative manpower and technical assistance. Various political subdivisions around the state, according to law enforcement leaders, were unable to maintain financially the sufficient investigative and technical personnel and scientific equipment necessary for forensic science and police chemistry requirements in solving major crimes.

Combined with these statewide needs by smaller law enforcement agencies and the growing investigative requirements of the Governor's Office and the South Carolina Attorney General's Office, the decision was made to create the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, more commonly known as SLED.

Since its formation in 1947, SLED has been operated to provide a maximum of law enforcement assistance to various police agencies around the state. The division has four fundamental responsibilities:

1. The provision of investigative, technical and manpower assistance to all sheriffs, chiefs of police, solicitors, grand juries, city and county manager and other offices charged with a criminal justice responsibility.
2. The provision of an enforcement and security arm to the Governor and to conduct investigations for and of state agencies at the direction of the governor.
3. The provision of security for the Capitol Complex, South Carolina Aeronautics Commission and the Governor's Mansion.
4. The maintenance of statewide Criminal Justice Communications and Information System for South Carolina: a system developed to provide a statewide computerized communication network and to provide a criminal history.

The overall purpose of SLED is to apprehend or assist in the apprehension of violators of South Carolina criminal statutes and to bring such perpetrators before the state's courts.



However, SLED does not accept requests for its personnel or facilities from private individuals except under extraordinary circumstances which are determined on an individual basis by the chief of SLED or the Governor.

SLED's responsibilities (as can be seen under Statutory Authority) have grown with the division, running the gamut from investigative responsibilities to security requirements. Further, the division has been given the added responsibility for establishing and operating a narcotics and dangerous drug department; and for establishing, housing, and managing a computerized Criminal Justice Information and Communications System (CJICS) for various criminal justice agencies. The division has also been given the authority to enforce implementation of regulatory statutes pertaining to private detectives and security guards, handguns and other firearms and massage parlors.

The division is continuing to grow as part of the Governor's Office, and an annual report to the South Carolina General Assembly is required under Section 138 of the Appropriations Act. This report is the required documentation for that purpose.

The division's financial report of operating capital is found as Item II of the Governor's annual operating budget.

SLED also has been given statutory authority to investigate all cases brought to the attention of the SLED chief involving arson or the unlawful burning of private property, and the division has been authorized to make arrests in connection with these investigations.

## MANAGEMENT STAFF

Chief J. P. Strom ..... *Agency Director*  
 Captain J. Leon Gasque ..... *Assistant Agency Director*  
 Lieutenant James K. Wilson ..... *Chief Forensic Chemist*  
 Lieutenant Earl Wells ..... *Senior Chemist*  
 Lieutenant Steve Smith ..... *Supervisor — Narcotics Department*  
 Lieutenant Daniel Defreese .... *Chief Examiner — Forensic Science*  
 Mr. Paul Smith ..... *Data Processing Administrator*  
 Lieutenant Jerry Hamby ... *Supervisor — Uniform Crime Reporting*  
 Lieutenant Jerry Luthren ..... *Supervisor — Criminal Records*  
 Lieutenant S. F. Wyndham .. *Supervisor — Polygraph Examinations*  
 Lieutenant Walter Powell ..... *Supervisor — Criminal Intelligence*  
 Special Agent Paul Moran .... *Supervisor — Regulatory Department*  
 Lieutenant Dan F. Beckman ..... *Officer of the Day*  
 Mr. James V. Martin ..... *Director of Administrative Services  
and Data Processing Coordinator*  
 Mr. Hugh E. Munn ..... *Public Information Officer*  
 Ms. Anne Mathis ..... *Supervisor — Finance Section*  
 Mr. Jimmie LaRussa ..... *Director of Purchasing*  
 Mr. Bill Canaday ..... *Director of Personnel*  
 Mrs. Marcia Porcel ..... *Administrative Assistant*  
 Mrs. Pat Murphy ..... *Administrative Assistant*



SLED						
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR						
FISCAL YEAR ENDED 6/30/82						
Enforcement	Regulatory	CJICS	Security General	Security Blatt Bldg.	Employee Contributions	Implied Consent
3,225,425	151,936	1,509,456	431,063	112,089		
173,947	3,666	213,560	2,955			
608,390	7,264	52,798	13,100	2,000		
7,363	130	207,022	800	260		
462,877		534,565				
59,052						
249,572	6,407	9,870				42,856
26,705		16,378				
<u>4,813,331</u>	<u>169,403</u>	<u>1,543,649</u>	<u>447,918</u>	<u>114,349</u>	<u>1,180,218</u>	<u>42,856</u>



## STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

The State Law Enforcement Division was established by and operated under the appointive authority of the Governor as provided in the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1942, Sec. 3096; 1945, Sec. 337; Sec. 23-160; and 1962, Sec. 23-1-60.

In 1974, updating legislation was enacted by the General Assembly pertaining to the structure and function of SLED, including:

Sec. 23-1-60 relating to the Governor's appointment of special deputies, constables and detectives was amended so as to include for appointment of security guards and to provide for their reappointment and discharge under certain conditions.

Sec. 53-4 relating to gubernatorial authority over state constables was repealed.

Sec. 23-3-10 was enacted creating the State Law Enforcement Division, providing appointive authority of its chief by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and providing for its personnel, their powers and duties.

Sec. 23-3-20 was enacted establishing bonding requirements for the chief and agents and providing reappointment for agents to insure continuation of employment except for discharge with cause.

Sec. 23-3-30 placed all state-employed security employees, except those employed by the South Carolina Department of Corrections and the South Carolina Department of Mental Health, under the direct supervision of the State Law Enforcement Division.

Additionally, legislation was enacted in 1974 providing SLED with the authority to devise and operate a Criminal Information and Communications System and to regulate and control licensing of detectives and private security agencies. Enabling legislation in these matters include:

Sec. 23-3-110 establishing a statewide Criminal Justice Information and Communications System as a department within the State Law Enforcement Division.

Sec. 23-3-120 requiring that all law enforcement agencies and court officials shall report criminal data within their respective jurisdictions to the system and authorizes the division to determine the specific information to be supplied under Sec. 23-3-110 and the methods by which it shall be compiled, evaluated and disseminated. The section further authorizes the division to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 23-3-140 qualifying the compliance of disclosure of information compiled by the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-150 authorizing the division to accept, grant and appro-



pritate funds on behalf of the state for use in the operation of the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-40 directing all sheriffs and police departments to furnish SLED with a record of all fingerprints taken in criminal investigations resulting in convictions. The section charges SLED with the responsibility for the cost and implementation of this reporting program and for the preparation of the regulations and instructions for its functioning.

Sec. 56-646 (referred to as the South Carolina Private Detective and Private Security Agencies Act) empowering the chief of SLED to determine applicant qualifications for licensing and registration, to investigate alleged violations of the provisions of the act, to promulgate rules and regulations as needed and to establish and to enforce standards governing the safety and conduct of persons licensed and registered. The section also authorizes a fee assessment for license privileges and responsibilities and provides for exemptions under the act and the duties of the division.

Sec. 56-6-2960 (Implied Consent Law) directing SLED to establish blood/alcohol testing standards and to train and certify persons conducting breath tests.

In 1972, Sec. 44-53-480 of the Code was enacted, charging SLED with the responsibility for enforcement of laws pertaining to illicit traffic in controlled and counterfeit substances and requiring the establishment of a Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Department within the division.

Additionally, several statutes enacted prior to the Fiscal Year 1976 period became operational during the 1976 Fiscal Year, including the following:

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110 — as amended requiring the division to investigate each applicant for a license to sell handguns in South Carolina to insure he is qualified as prescribed by law. Furthermore, the division is charged with the responsibility of insuring that the dealers comply with the law with respect to record-keeping and handgun sales.

Sec. 16-22-210, 23-31-310 — (Known as Special Weapons Act) requiring that any person who possesses a sawed-off rifle or shotgun, or any automatic rifle shall register the weapon with SLED, and that the division shall issue a registration permit for this weapon.

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110 — requiring the division to receive a copy of each handgun transaction conducted by licensed handgun dealers of the state. Each of these individual forms is to be processed by SLED to insure that the purchaser has not purchased more than one handgun in a 30-day period and that he has not been convicted of a crime of violence as stated in the act.



Further, this section as revised in June 1975, also stipulates that SLED is to issue gun permits to citizens of South Carolina when it is determined by SLED that, due to business necessities, the citizens' lives are regularly placed in danger. The division does a complete background investigation of each applicant to insure the applicant's integrity, need for such a permit, and proficiency in the use of handguns.

Sec. 17-7-80 — requires that all coroners submit to SLED for the performance results of blood, alcohol and drug analysis on body fluids removed from fatalities involving traffic, boating and swimming accidents.

Prior to Fiscal Year 1976 period, another statute was enacted which directly authorized SLED to begin regulation and enforcement proceedings. In June 1975, the legislature enacted a law pertaining to operations of massage parlors around the state, including a requirement that each massage parlor be licensed and the applicant be investigated by SLED. Further, the act stipulates that each employee must be registered with the division and that the division is to make routine inspection of the establishment.

Sec. 23-35-170 — requiring the division to receive a copy of all quarterly reports of such sales and dynamite or powerful explosives from the auditor of each county. Such person selling or keeping for sale the explosives mentioned in this section shall make a quarterly report to the county auditor of each county. The auditor of each county shall forward a copy of all reports to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.

## **ORGANIZATIONAL FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS**

SLED departments have been devised to function from a management viewpoint into two main areas: general operations and support services. Within these areas, SLED personnel, including criminal investigators and administrative and clerical staff members, operate the business of the division with maximum efficiency and a minimum of disruptions.

### **GENERAL OPERATIONS**

The department oversees functions involving various investigative areas and specialized activities. Squads in this department include:

Criminal Investigative Squad . . . This group consists of investigators, some of whom are assigned to SLED headquarters. The members of this squad assist local law enforcement agencies in investigating their more serious types of crimes and conduct criminal and administrative investigations as requested by the governor and the attorney general. In



addition to these primary work responsibilities, the criminal investigation squad also performs additional assignments such as extraditions, crowd control, fugitive and rescue searches, prisoner transfers and special assignments, such as security coverage for VIP visitors to the state, for the governor, the lieutenant governor and their families. SLED agents reported on and handled 2,000 investigative cases filed during Fiscal Year 1981-82.

**Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT)** . . . Throughout the country, SWAT teams have been developed by law enforcement agencies to cope effectively with incidents of sniper fire, barricaded suspects and the pursuit and apprehension of extremely dangerous armed criminals. In order to provide the needed assistance to local enforcement agencies for these situations, SLED organized and developed its SWAT team comprised of a select group of agents chosen for their military background and their expertise in weaponry and tactics.

**Public Information Office** . . . During Fiscal Year 1975, a Public Information Office was added to the general operation at SLED. The office primarily serves as a liaison between the public, news media and the agency and serves as an educational assistance for the agency by providing informational programs to civic, church and other organizations.

Since its beginning in October 1975, SLED's information officer has logged more than 150,000 miles and has presented numerous educational programs around the state. Activities by the information officer include SLED display units, public addresses, panel discussions participation and public school classroom discussion.

The information officer, who must possess a background in news and public relations, is a graduate of the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy.

In addition to the educational duties, SLED's public information officer also has logged thousands of miles in appearing at breaking crime scenes to serve as an information-news aid to news reporters and to lessen the confusion often associated with such incidents. The information officer has appeared at more than 700 incidents. The information officer has appeared at more than 1,500 breaking crime scenes.

The volume of cases and workload handled by the Public Information Office during the 1981-82 Fiscal Year include: 5,000 telephone inquiries, 200 public and personal inquiries, 2,000 personal contact (average number).

**Arson Investigation** . . . This squad consists of specially trained agents who are assigned to assist local law enforcement agencies, fire departments, the S. C. State Fire Marshal, the S. C. Commission of Forestry and



the insurance industry in the investigation of arson and unlawful burnings. This unit investigated 146 cases this year.

**Bomb Threat . . .** The division has a bomb investigation squad as a basic part of a statewide program to deal with the bomb threats to our schools, public buildings and industrial complexes.

Personnel in this squad are trained in the expertise of handling explosives and incendiary devices and are equipped with special mobile equipment and tools to assure the division's readiness to meet and deal with any bomb threat situation.

SLED's initial plan also called for an intensive training and educational program for local enforcement, firefighting personnel and responsible public and industrial officials. SLED personnel conducted numerous seminars and training sessions for police agencies and fire departments throughout the state and held planning information seminars with public and business management officials to aid them in developing security plans and training classes of their own. This program has been highly successful and effective in reducing substantially the number of industrial work stoppages which were being experienced by textile and other key industries in the state.

Special on-going plans also were developed for all state buildings as part of a continuing responsibility for the squad as it responds to and investigates bomb threats.

**Criminal Intelligence . . .** In order to deal with the increasing number of sophisticated criminal operations, the division established a Criminal Intelligence Section in 1973, which has the responsibility of interacting and responding to inquiries from other law enforcement agencies in the state and nation concerning the activities of "career criminals," organized crime figures, white collar crimes and traveling criminals.

During Fiscal Year 1981-82, the intelligence team, consisting of one special agent in charge, three special agents, an assistant agent and a staff assistant, handled approximately 12,000 pieces of information in connection with 750 various investigations.

SLED is a charter member of the Regional Organized Crime Information Center which exchanges current information on the activities of approximately 2,100 professional career criminals in the Southeastern part of the United States. It functions as a communications and information center, provides photo and lab and staff analyst services and acts to coordinate interstate surveillance of suspected traveling criminals.

**Sex Crimes Investigative Assistance . . .** During Fiscal Year 1981-82, SLED has provided education, research and investigative assistance pertaining to sex crimes and sex offenders.

The assisting agents have spoken to numerous groups, including social,



fraternal, religious, civic and professional groups and organizations; and have participated on numerous panels, workshops, seminars and training sessions dealing with educating professionals and the public. These agents have also participated in continuing education and in-service training for local law enforcement agencies, local medical services and social services personnel. They have served in consultation with victims and their families in conjunction with social workers, ministers and the medical profession, and have developed programs in crime prevention geared to the needs of the general public. They have traveled extensively throughout the state consulting with and assisting local law enforcement agencies with investigations of sex crimes, especially in the area of rape lectures.

Bloodhounds . . . SLED maintains a pack of mantrailing bloodhounds. At the present time, there are 12 to 16 bloodhounds. These hounds are used to assist in apprehending escapees and fugitive criminals of all types and for searching for lost persons.

The bloodhounds and their handlers, consisting of three agents and two inmates, are on call 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. During the Fiscal Year 1981-82, they responded to 499 calls resulting in 316 apprehensions. Prompt apprehensions such as those made possible by the bloodhounds serve to prevent further fugitive criminal acts such as robbery, assault, and auto theft. Often, the bloodhounds also find additional evidence on the trails such as weapons and footprints which become essential items in preparation of criminal cases for trial. Agents and dogs traveled more than 37,934 miles during the year and ran more than 598 miles.

Protective Services . . . In keeping with modern law enforcement management concepts, the security and executive protection sections were consolidated in December 1980.

This section now consists of one special agent in charge, a sufficient number of special agents as determined by the Governor and Chief of SLED, six uniform public safety sergeants, 34 uniformed public safety officers and one secretary.

This section is charged with the overall responsibility for the direct coordination of all state employed security personnel (except those employed by the S. C. Department of Corrections and S. C. Department of Mental Health) with security procedures and guidelines established by the Chief of SLED as required by Section 23-3-30. The procedures incorporate an inspection system and regular reports from the chief security officers to the Chief of SLED.

Protection of the State House, Blatt Building, Capitol Complex building and grounds, state parking facilities, Governor's Mansion, Supreme Court, Employment Security Commission, S. C. Aeronautics Commission and other state buildings and facilities in the Metropolitan Columbia area is handled directly by the Capitol Complex Police. These officers are



charged with the responsibility of providing 24-hour security, law enforcement services and follow-up investigations.

Personal protection for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and their families is provided by the six special agents and the special agent in charge. This protection also includes internal security for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor's Offices and the Governor's Office Complex.

The Protective Services department additionally is responsible for developing and implementing evacuation procedures with other state agencies for fire and/or natural disasters within the Capitol Complex.

Bomb threat reaction plans and physical security surveys in coordination with General Services are also conducted and include recommendations to state agency directors for improving security in their respective buildings and areas.

### **SUPPORT SERVICES**

Modern police agencies are relying on scientific technology as an integral part of today's crime investigative methods. Such technology has given police many additional scientific tools with which to conduct a more thorough investigative inquiry, and more police agencies around the state and nation have found that often physical evidence and its scientific analysis and interpretation are necessary and essential as methods of proof. Certain laws can be enforced only through findings from scientific analysis and many evidence problems are solvable only by scientific inquiry. Equally important is the fact that evaluation and identification of physical evidence in the early stages of an investigative approach or methods should be used.

This method of scientific police science inquiry often is referred to as criminalistics, and SLED is playing a key role in the use of criminalistics for local police agencies around the state as the modern method for criminal investigations.

SLED's criminalistics laboratories, located within SLED headquarters in Columbia, are some of the most up-to-date facilities in the entire country. The laboratories are complete, full-service facilities with the capability of performing the entire scope of police scientific inquiry. Operating as the only criminalistics laboratories in the state, SLED makes its facilities available to every enforcement agency in the state.

The SLED criminalistics laboratories are maintained and operated under one main centralized concept in keeping with the basic purpose of the division: consolidation of resources as the most sensible way of providing facilities involving a significant capital outlay, such as is required for the sophisticated instrumentation and equipment on criminalistics laboratories.

Under the concept devised by SLED for the use of the criminalistics



laboratories, the taxpayer in South Carolina is assured of maximum utilization of the equipment in criminalistics work. The concept also has a second appealing quality which SLED views as integral to its development: to allow management to be able to attract and employ the best technical skill for the staffing of the laboratories.

In general categories, the criminalistics laboratories provide user services in the following areas: case strategy consultation; laboratory casework; expert witness services; field investigations; police personnel training.

Under SLED guidelines, outlined in management practices around the state, general criminalistics practitioners basically are applied research workers possessing a scholarly ability in addition to a practical ability for solving finite problems. It is the policy of SLED, and a necessity of the profession, that laboratory staff members must pursue a career development training program and education program, including job cross-training to assure professional proficiency.

## FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

The Forensic (Firearms) Laboratory provides for nonchemical analysis of physical evidence. These examinations are conducted both grossly, photographically and microscopically. Generally speaking, evidence submitted to the Firearms Laboratory is examined for unique striations, impressions and fractures from which a positive conclusion can be reached.

The Firearms Laboratory furnishes highly-trained technical personnel for the following purposes:

- A. In the Laboratory — to process, develop, examine, compare and photograph all items of evidence submitted.
- B. In the Field — to process completely any major crime scene. This includes the photography, search, collection, preservation and examination of all objects of evidential value.
- C. In the Courts — to appear as expert witnesses for the prosecution or defense during criminal proceedings in local, state or federal court.

In the laboratory, the following kinds of examinations are conducted:

- A. Firearms Identification — The laboratory uses both optical comparison microscopes and a scanning electron microscope to make comparisons of evidence bullets, cartridge cases, shotshells, unfired ammunition and components.
  - 1. Bullets: Microscopic comparisons of the marks on bullets produced by the rifling on the barrel of a weapon.



- a. Recovered evidence bullet (NO GUN): determine the manufacturer, caliber, type and make of weapon from which a bullet was fired.
- b. Bullet versus Weapon: determine whether the bullet was fired by a particular suspect weapon.
- c. Shot pellets, buckshots, slugs and wadding: The size of shot and gauge of slug and wadding can be determined.
2. Fired Cartridge Case: Markings present on fired metallic and shotshell cases can be microscopically compared and examined.
  - a. Fired cartridge cases found at crime scene (NO GUN): determine the specific manufacturer, caliber, or gauge, type and mark of weapon in which the cartridge was fired.
  - b. Fired Cartridge Case versus Weapon: determine whether a cartridge case was loaded into and/or fired in a particular suspect weapon.
3. Unfired Ammunition: The specific caliber or gauge, manufacturer and type of weapon can be determined. It is also possible to determine that unfired ammunition was loaded into a particular weapon in some cases.
4. Other Firearm examinations include:
  - a. Gunshot residue comparison (muzzle to garment/skin distance).  
NOTE: These examinations are conducted jointly with the Chemistry Laboratory.
  - b. Shot pattern determination.
  - c. Weapon safety and function testing.
  - d. Trigger pull testing.
  - e. Identification of gun parts.
  - f. Projectile trajectory determinations.
  - g. Melting point determination.  
NOTE: The SLED weapons library now includes more than 400 pieces. Known specimen bullet and cartridges, kept for reference, number in the thousands. When all known specimens are properly measured and indexed, SLED will have one of the best standard reference files of this type in the nation.
- B. Fingerprint Identification — Both in the laboratory and on the field assignment, Firearms Laboratory personnel are able to process all suitable items of evidence for latent fingerprint, palmprint and footprint evidence. The latest equipment and techniques for latent print detection and preservation are used by the lab personnel.

It should be pointed out that all Firearms Lab examiners are individually assigned state-owned vehicles. In these vehicles are kept all the



equipment necessary for processing any major crime scene. By so doing, any or all of SLED's Firearms Lab personnel are available for instant response to a serious crime scene at any hour of any day or night.

C. Tool Mark Identification — Tool mark identification is a microscopic study of the consistency and uniqueness of marks left by most impact, prying, scraping, gripping, pinching or shearing tools. Because of high frequency of forceable entry crimes, tool mark identification is an extremely important aid in the prosecution of criminal cases in which burglary tools are recovered. Examination of tool marks can determine:

1. The type of tool used.
2. The size of tool used.
3. The action employed by the tool when used.
4. The individual identifying characteristics of a particular tool.

D. Questioned Document Section — This section is responsible for the examination and identification of evidence in several areas including handwriting, typewriting, printing, rubber stamps and other mechanical impressions, as well as the examination of papers and inks.

The document examiner has, for the past year, lectured numerous times at the Criminal Justice Academy and to law enforcement officers throughout the state. These lectures introduced officers throughout the state to the techniques used in document identification as well as the proper methods for collecting samples and evidence.

E. Photography Laboratory — Because of the heavy emphasis placed on photographic documentation in all phases of physical evidence identification, SLED's Photography Laboratory is organized under and controlled by the Firearms Laboratory.

The Photography Laboratory operates both monochrome and color processing and printing facilities and is able to offer complete photographic documentation. This laboratory is responsible for evaluating, budgeting and requesting equipment and supplies pertaining to the operation of the laboratory as well as procuring, operating and supplying 74 field photographic units issued to agents throughout the state.

The Photography Lab also provides allied photographic services throughout the state to political subdivisions in the form of suggested planning, equipping and training of personnel in the area of photographic services on the local level. Other support functions are the furnishing of laboratory personnel and equipment for night device operations and photographic documentations.

The photographic capabilities of the laboratory, as well as allied services, are available to meet statewide needs 24 hours a day, seven days a



week. Many times the Photography Lab is called upon to augment fast-breaking investigations on an around-the-clock basis.

The increased demand for photographic services can be attributed greatly to training of many officers in all areas of the state in the skills of photography. It should also be noted that the judicial system's active interest in pictorial presentations of evidence and events has presented a greater demand on photographic capabilities.

F. Other Identifications, Examinations and Comparisons — While the major case work handled by the Firearms Laboratory has been set forth, the laboratory's work is not limited to those areas alone. Following are other types of examinations performed by the Firearms Laboratory:

1. Identification and comparison of plaster and rubber moulages of footwear or tire impressions.
2. Fracture identification — particularly in the case of broken glass or broken tools.
3. Restoration of altered or obliterated serial numbers on firearms, automotive parts and other items of evidence.
4. Examination of torn or damaged material such as tape, fabric, cordage, wood and building materials.
5. Record fingerprinting in major cases. Record fingerprinting of deceased persons.
6. Proper use of stain, dye and fluorescent thief detection powder especially in fraud and pilferage cases.
7. Explosive Ordnance reconnaissance, removal and post-explosion investigation.

G. Other Duties — Because of the Firearms Laboratory's extensive background in firearms, tools, microscopy and photography, the laboratory is engaged in a number of other allied activities. Following are some examples:

1. Testing of new products offered for sale to law enforcement agencies.
2. Conducting schools and in-service training in the criminalistic field for all new enforcement officers.
3. Loading and reloading of test and specialized ammunition.
4. Supervision and maintenance of SLED's armory. This includes selection of equipment and maintenance of acceptable stock levels.
5. Expansion and maintenance of Firearms Library artifacts and publications.
6. Repair and alteration of service weapons used by SLED agents.
7. Construction of exhibits, displays, specialized devices and



equipment used both in the Firearms Laboratory and the division.

8. Attend schools, conferences and seminars in all fields of forensic science.
9. Conduct research in any area within the purview of the laboratory. A special research effort is being conducted in the effective law enforcement uses of the Scanning Electron Microscope.

Productivity — During the Fiscal Year 1981-82, the combined Firearms and Photography Laboratories increased their gross productivity in all areas.

## CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

This department is supervised by a chief chemist who is responsible for the administration and management of the Chemistry Laboratory, the statewide Implied Consent Program and the Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Section.

Chemistry Laboratory . . . Supervised by the assistant chief chemist and staffed by 12 graduate chemists, each of whom is responsible for the case work received from a pre-assigned judicial circuit; three secretaries and one administrative assistant.

The laboratory has at its disposal the latest analytical instruments, such as gas chromatograph, mass and nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometers, ultraviolet, infrared, atomic absorption and fluorescence spectrophotometers, thermal analysis emission spectrograph, X-ray fluorescence, CO-Oximeter and scanning electron microscope.

Some of the methods and procedures used for physical and chemical analysis in the examination of evidence by the laboratory area:

1. Examination and identification of fabric and/or fibers using thermal analysis, infrared and ultraviolet spectrophotometry, gas chromatography, microscopy and X-ray diffraction.
2. Examination and identification of soil, metals and insulating materials from safes using atomic absorption, infrared spectrophotometry, emission spectrographic analysis, density gradient analysis and X-ray diffraction.
3. Examination and identification of paints to determine source and type using Frustrated Multiple Internal Reflectance Infrared Spectrophotometry, Gas Chromatography, Emission spectrographic Analysis, Thermal Analysis and X-ray diffraction.
4. Comparison and identification of hairs, human or animal, using optical microscopy.
5. Analysis and identification of flammable substances, using gas chromatography and infrared spectrophotometry.



6. Analysis and identification of explosive substances and explosive residues using thermal and chemical analysis.
7. Test of powder burns and residues using diphenylamine (paraffin) tests on persons suspected of firing a gun and using Walker tests and atomic absorption spectrophotometry to identify powder burns and determine distance of gun from victim.
8. Test and analyze alcoholic liquids to determine alcohol percentage, fusel oils, lead, aldehydes and other poisons and presence of yeast cells in beer using a chromatography, atomic absorption and chemical testing.
9. Examination and identification of seminal fluids in rape cases using microscopic and chemical analysis.
10. Analysis and identification of blood and other body fluids by chemical methods including benzidine, hemin crystal, precipitin tests and electrophoresis.
11. Detection and carbon monoxide in blood of arson and suicide victims using a CO-Oximeter.
12. Analysis and identification of poison or drugs in solid dosage form and from body fluids and tissues using infrared, ultraviolet and fluorescent spectrophotometry, gas chromatography, mass spectrometry and chemical analysis.
13. Test and identify presence of alcohol in persons through blood, urine and breath-testing methods.

During the Fiscal Year 1981-82, the Chemistry Laboratory reported on 7,339 cases and performed 33,025 lab analyses in providing services to law enforcement agencies.

**Implied Consent Program** — Under the Implied Consent Law, Section 56-5-2950, South Carolina Code of Laws, SLED is charged with the administrative responsibility for the training and certifying and recertifying of anyone who is to perform tests to determine the alcohol content in the blood of persons arrested for motor vehicle violations alleged to have been committed under the influence of alcohol.

The Chemistry Department is responsible for supervising this program utilizing the breath-testing programs and other chemical blood test methods. The Chemistry Department employs a staff technician to provide for, supply and support on an around-the-clock basis the 160 breath testing instruments located throughout the state. The department collects and correlates statistical data pertaining to alcohol testing to assure up-to-date methods and procedures and conducts evaluation testing of new breath-testing equipment. The training and certification of all breath-testing operators is conducted by the chemistry staff through the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy. Staff members from the Chemistry Department also furnish testimony regarding breath-testing and chemical blood-alcohol testing to the state courts.



During the year, the breath-testing program accounted for approximately 1,600 machine repairs and inspections at the 160 breath-testing locations in the state, and there were 286 breath-testing operators certified and 664 recertified by the staff during the period bringing the total number of operators to 1,646.

The effectiveness of the program can be seen in the statistical comparisons of approximately 23,017 persons arrested, approximately 20,779 tests administered (of these 11,334 or over one-half persons tested had a blood alcohol level between 15% and 24%), 2,238 refusals and 14,791 licenses suspended for driving under the influence.

As previously stated, under Section 17-7-80 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, SLED was given the responsibility of performing blood alcohol and drug analysis on body fluids removed from fatalities involving traffic, boating and swimming accidents. The Chemistry Department is responsible for the analysis and compilation of statistical data on these fatalities. In addition, SLED provides coroners throughout the state with the necessary sample collection kits to meet this requirement.

**Narcotics Section . . .** The Narcotics Section was formed in 1971 with the advent of legislation charging SLED with enforcement of laws pertaining to the illicit traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs (Section 44-53-480, South Carolina Code of Laws). The section is given the responsibility for providing investigative assistance to local enforcement agencies and for initiating overt and covert investigations into major narcotic and dangerous drug traffickers operating interstate and intrastate.

The Narcotics Section maintains a close liaison with other state and federal agencies in coordinating investigations against illicit drug traffic and provides intelligence information to these agencies regarding such traffic activity.

There are 17 agents and one supervisor assigned to the section, all working under the direction of the Chemistry Department.

During the Fiscal Year 1980-81, the Narcotics Section received and processed 166 requests for investigations from federal, state and local agencies. These requests for investigations generated 208 investigations by the section.

They seized:

Seven (7) conveyances	
five (5) automobiles/trucks . . . . .	\$ 22,600.00
two (2) water vessels . . . . .	240,000.00
Estimated Value of Conveyances . . . . .	\$ 262,600.00
Other Equipment (electronic, etc.) . . . . .	25,000.00
Total Value of Seized Equipment . . . . .	\$ 287,600.00
Total Value of Drugs Purchased or Seized (Estimated) . . . . .	\$177,536,211.00



## STATE TOTALS

## TOTAL ARRESTS

<i>Sale/Manufacturing</i>	<i>July-December 1981</i>	<i>January-June 1982</i>
Opium .....	141	166
Marijuana .....	1,014	949
Synthetic Narcotics .....	14	8
Other Dangerous Drugs .	202	168
<i>Possession</i>		
Opium .....	70	56
Marijuana .....	3,623	3,197
Synthetic Narcotics .....	7	1
Other Dangerous Drugs .	321	317

## POLYGRAPH DIVISION

The polygraph services of SLED are used in every type of law enforcement investigation throughout the state. Many investigations are cleared each week as a result of these polygraph examinations, and it should be noted that the polygraph is used not only to determine if an individual is lying, but also to establish if he is being truthful.

The Polygraph Division has saved thousands of dollars in investigative manhours each year as a result of being able to clear many investigations promptly by polygraph examinations.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981-82  
THIS DEPARTMENT ADMINISTERED

Number of Examination .....	1,570
Number With No Deception Indicated .....	767
Number With Deception Indicated .....	731
Number of Confessions Obtained .....	194
Number of Indefinites .....	72

## THE CASES EXAMINED INCLUDE

Abuse .....	09
Administrative .....	07
Arson .....	77
Assault (Including Assault & Battery) .....	51
Auto Breaking .....	04
Auto Burning .....	01
Bomb Investigation .....	11
Breach of Trust .....	01
Breaking & Entering .....	98
Bribery .....	03
Burglary .....	16



Conspiracy .....	13
Concealing Evidence .....	01
Contraband .....	34
Death Investigation .....	156
Destruction of Private Property .....	12
Destuction of Public Property .....	05
Drug Investigation .....	33
Election Law .....	01
Embezzlement .....	05
Escape .....	06
Extortion .....	01
Falsifying Information .....	0
Flimflam .....	01
Forgery .....	15
Fraud .....	06
Housebreaking .....	133
Kidnapping .....	04
Larceny .....	531
Malfeasance .....	07
Misconduct .....	04
Missing Person .....	08
Obtaining Goods Under False Pretense .....	02
Peeping Tom .....	02
Perjury .....	01
Pointing A Firearm .....	01
Receiving Stolen Goods .....	08
Robbery .....	99
Safecracking .....	05
Sex Crimes .....	148
Shoplifting .....	03
Smuggling .....	01
Storebreaking .....	02
Statement Verification .....	08
Tax Evasion .....	0
Theft .....	05
Traffic .....	07
Trespassing .....	01
Vandalism .....	08
Violation Liquor Law .....	06
Violation Telephone Usage Law .....	09



## CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

The South Carolina General Assembly enacted in 1974 legislation providing SLED with the authority to devise and operate a Criminal Justice Information and Communications System. This program is designed to function as a department within the State Law Enforcement Division.

South Carolina law (Section 23-3-120) requires all law enforcement agencies and court officials to report criminal data within their respective jurisdictions to the CJICS system. SLED further is authorized to determine the specific information to be supplied and the methods by which that data is to be compiled, evaluated and disseminated within the framework of existing state and federal laws pertaining to compilation, evaluation and dissemination.

The SLED CJICS program primarily is organized to accumulate various types of data dealing with the volume, types and frequency of crimes in South Carolina. The system further is commissioned to develop and provide a statewide computerized communication network and to provide a criminal history to function for the various police and sheriff's departments in the state and is housed at SLED headquarters in Columbia.

Records Section . . . This section has the responsibility for maintaining the criminal history records and fingerprint card files on all criminals known to have participated in crimes in the state.

At the present time, there are 38 employees assigned to the Records Section: one criminal records supervisor and 27 fingerprint examiners and technicians.

Annual activity volume for the Records Section include receipt of 105,145 fingerprint cards, receipt of 20,492 correspondence items, 7,344 telephone requests, handled and processed 270,166 name searches, and processed and posted 131,929 dispositions. The section identified 56 percent of all the fingerprint cards received from various agencies; 45,239 fingerprint cards were received and coded on individuals who had no prior arrest record in the criminal files of the Records Section during this period.

Hundreds of fingerprint schools have been conducted throughout the state to include police departments, sheriff departments and state agencies. Throughout 46 counties in the state, there are 266 law enforcement agencies which include: 256 local police and sheriff's departments, three state agencies and seven highway patrol districts.

As of this date, 77 percent of these agencies are submitting fingerprint cards to the Records Section of the State Law Enforcement Division. The agencies have been instructed to submit two fingerprint cards to the



Records Section on all misdemeanor and felony arrests in order for the section to build and maintain a centralized fingerprint card file.

The section has processed all old fingerprint cards already on file and reclassified all cards to include the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) classification. The NCIC classification is a breakdown of each individual finger to include two characters for each of the ten fingers. When the classification is completed, there are 20 characters in the NCIC fingerprint classification. The section began using formats for the identification section for the computer in 1973. These formats include all the information listed on the front and back of the fingerprint card. The information is coded according to NCIC instructions. All fingerprint cards on file in addition to daily submission of fingerprint cards are now in the identification segment of the computerized criminal history files.

The current two incoming fingerprint cards are searched through the computerized name files. In the event of matches, the incoming prints are checked against prints in the master fingerprint card file. The master fingerprint card file is a manual file in order that daily characteristic searches can be made.

If an identification is made, South Carolina checks the NCIC files to see if South Carolina is the State of Record. If so, the new entry is placed in the South Carolina file, an update is transmitted to NCIC, and a rap sheet is produced for the submitting agency by the computer. If South Carolina is not the State of Record, a request is sent to NCIC for complete information. Once the information is received (on-line), the NCIC and South Carolina files are updated and a rap sheet is produced by the computer. Under the two-fingerprint card submission concept, one remains in the SLED Records Section and the other is sent to the FBI Identification Division for processing. The information is entered into the South Carolina file and the record sent on-line to NCIC. A rap sheet will be produced and sent to the submitting contributor.

**Computerized Criminal History Unit . . .** This unit has the responsibility of serving the law enforcement agencies, courts, and the public throughout the State of South Carolina with up-to-date criminal history record information.

At the present time, the Unit is supervised by the Criminal Records Supervisor. There are 24 employees assigned to the CCH Unit: one fingerprint examiner II, one Chief Clerk, six Data Control Clerks and 16 Clerk II positions. The Fingerprint Examiner II serves as the liaison between the Criminal Records Section and the CCH Unit.

There are presently 324,782 records on the identification segment of the Computerized Criminal History File. Of this figure, 216,630 records are completely automated and 108,152 are non-automated and have to be fully automated. The CCH Unit has been in operation approximately



four years and has done a vast amount of work in this period.

All law enforcement agencies in the state have the capability of requesting a criminal record check over a terminal out in the field and receiving an automated criminal history record back immediately on their terminal. The CCH Unit has created a fully operational state computerized criminal history file as well as entering and updating the national index.

#### CCH INFORMATION AT PRESENT TIME

(1) Idents on Master File . . . . .	324,782
(2) Ident Add-Ons . . . . .	158,826
(3) Arrests . . . . .	417,212
(4) Judicial . . . . .	321,528
(5) Supplemental . . . . .	42
(6) Custody Segments . . . . .	98,554
Total CCH/RI Loaded . . . . .	<u>1,320,944</u>

Communications and Data Processing Department . . . The computer and communications network involves three computers located at SLED Headquarters and an electronic interface to the computers located at the South Carolina Highway Department in Columbia, South Carolina, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) in Washington, D. C., and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, Inc., Phoenix, Arizona. The system monitors and maintains in excess of 150 terminals located in local and state criminal justice offices throughout the state. There is at least one terminal in every county.

Under the CJICS system at SLED Headquarters, the data processing and communications section had the following programs and files in operation or were being developed or implemented during the fiscal year:

#### Comprehensive Criminal Justice Information System

- Vehicle Registrations
- Computerized Criminal Histories
- Driver License Files
- Warrant Tracking
- Stolen Articles
- Missing Persons
- Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)
- Stolen Boats
- Stolen Securities

#### Comprehensive Communications Capabilities

- State Stolen Files
- NCIC (FBI Department of Justice)



- NLETS (Interstate Law Enforcement Communications)
- Message Switching (between law enforcement agencies)
- Financial Applications (SLED only)
  - Accounts Payable
  - Accounts Receivable
  - General Ledger
  - Vehicle Accounting
  - Inventory Control
  - Investigative Case Tracking
- Management Applications
  - Evidence Analysis Tracking
  - Gun Registration Management
  - Security Officer Management
- Provides Data Processing Services
  - Attorney General
  - Department of Parole and Community Corrections
  - Department of Youth Services
  - Division of Public Safety Programs
  - South Carolina Court Administration
  - South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy
  - Richland County Sheriff's Office

The South Carolina Court Administration transferred their court of Common Pleas and Family Court system to SLED CJIC during FY 80-81. The systems were converted to on-line applications during FY 81-82.

Finally, the Division was able to replace its entire field inquiry terminals with modern CRT/Printer devices. This facilitated preformatted screens for inquiry efficiency and simplicity.

The Division is currently working with the Division of General Services and other criminal justice agencies in order to expand SLED's role in the Data Processing area in servicing all criminal justice agencies under a centralized data center concept.

Uniform Crime Reports Department . . . The third unit within the CJICS program is the statewide Uniform Crime Reports Department (UCR). This department is responsible for the statewide Uniform Crime Data Reporting System and for publishing annual reports concerning crime and statistics in South Carolina. The information collected is classified according to the guidelines of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the National Sheriff's Association.

South Carolina was one of the first states to implement a statewide UCR program. The program was initiated in July 1973. The fundamental objectives of the South Carolina UCR program are:



1. Inform the Governor, legislature, other governmental officials and the public as to the nature of the crime problem in the state, its magnitude and trends.
2. Provide law enforcement administrators with criminal data for administration and operational use.
3. Determine who commits crimes by age, sex and race in order to assist in finding the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
4. Provide base data to measure the work load and effectiveness of South Carolina's criminal justice system.
5. Provide base data to measure the effects of prevention and deterrence programs.

The extent to which local law enforcement offices throughout the state participate in reporting is the key to the success of the UCR program. As a first step in this direction, SLED, in conjunction with the FBI, held workshops with the local law enforcement offices throughout the state on the program objectives and the reporting procedures. After July 1973, SLED took over the responsibility for training and coordinating all facets of the State UCR program. The success of the program is reflected in the fact that there was near 100 percent population coverage as of the end of Fiscal Year 1976-77.

There are 305 local law enforcement agencies covered by the reporting program, including data reported by the 46 Highway Patrol County offices in the state.

The report contains statistical data on seven major crime categories, known as PART I crimes (murder, rape, robbery, assault, breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft). Statistics in the annual report are tabulated by counties, metropolitan areas and statewide and include crime rates per 10,000 population; total crimes committed by type, such as murder, rape, robbery, etc.; and other significant crime and law enforcement activity factors which can provide sheriffs, police chiefs and other responsible officials with valuable management and planning tools. This information is made available on request to all participating agencies in the form of monthly reports covering their areas of jurisdiction. The formal report prepared by the UCR Section and titled "Crime in South Carolina" is published annually by SLED and is available to any citizen or organization. Excerpts from the 1981 report are presented at the conclusion of this publication to provide an example of the type of information furnished.

SLED, in 1977, implemented a revolutionary incident-based collection system for UCR data that has been attempted in only a handful of states. The new system involves collecting crime information directly from standard incident and arrest reports as they are prepared by the local law



enforcement agencies. The new procedure relieves local agencies of the burden of preparing the monthly UCR tallies, while providing detailed information never before available under the old system, such as victim/offender information, premise types, time of day and location of crimes in specific areas within a given jurisdiction. The incident reporting system also provides more report uniformity since all crimes are classified at SLED. The SLED UCR Section, under the incident-based system, now processes approximately 49,300 transactions each month. This new program is recognized as one of the best systems in the United States.

### REGULATORY SERVICES

The Regulatory Services Section of the State Law Enforcement Division was created in December of 1972 due to legislation of the General Assembly dealing with detective and security companies in the State of South Carolina.

At the time this section was established, it was composed of one Lieutenant Supervisor and one secretary. Over the past five years, the staff has increased to one supervisor, three full-time investigators, one staff assistant and four clerks.

As it is clear that the staff has grown, so have the statutory responsibilities granted to this Division and assigned to this section. It is hoped that the following verbal and graphic explanations will provide you with some insight into the function and growth of this section.

Private Detective and Security Companies . . . This section is governed by Act 387 of 1973, which requires the Division to investigate each person applying for a company license for the operation of this type of business in South Carolina. Also, the Division is required to register each person performing the duties of a private detective or security guard, and to check that applicant's background to be sure he meets the restrictions and requirements of the law. Furthermore, the Division is required to conduct seminars for the instruction of company training officers.

### COMPANY LICENSES ISSUED

	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1980-81		<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1981-82	
	<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>
Premise Security . . . . .	25	98	24	112
Private Security . . . . .	9	36	11	41
Detective Companies . . . . .	22	47	20	47
Combination Companies . . . . .	7	30	6	24
No. of company licenses denied . . . .	2			



# DETECTIVE AND SECURITY COMPANY EMPLOYEE REGISTRATION

<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1980-81		<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1981-82	
<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>
4,577	4,154	3,422	3,817

There were 47 security guard gun permits issued during FY 81-82, and 136 renewed.

Security officers certified during FY 81-82 (136).

Gun Dealers . . . The Division is required by Act 330 of 1965 as amended to investigate each applicant for a license to sell handguns in this state to insure he is qualified as prescribed by law. Furthermore, this division is charged with the responsibility of insuring the dealers compliance with the law with respect to record keeping and handgun sales.

	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1980-81	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1981-82
New applications received . . . . .	65	45
New licenses issued . . . . .	55	40
New licenses pending . . . . .	7	5
New applications withdrawn . . . . .	3	0
Licenses renewed . . . . .	67	
Total Active Dealers . . . . .	332	

Concealed Weapon Permits . . . The Regulatory Section is authorized under Act 330 of 1965 to issue Concealed Weapon Permits to quality persons when the nature of their business or employment require that they are regularly exposed to what are determined by the Division to be dangerous circumstances.

	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1980-81	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1981-82
New applications received . . . . .	375	424
New permits issued . . . . .	300	394
Applications pending . . . . .	26	18
Applications denied . . . . .	49	22
Renewal applications received . . . . .	221	208
Permits renewed . . . . .	199	201
Permits denied for renewal . . . . .	18	7
Applicants pending renewal . . . . .	4	0

Sale of Handguns . . . Under the authority of Act 330 of 1965 as amended, the Division is required to receive a copy of each handgun transaction conducted by licensed handgun dealers of the state of South



Carolina. Each of these individual forms is processed by the Regulatory Section to insure that the purchaser has not bought more than one handgun in a thirty-day period and that he has not been convicted of a crime of violence as stated in the act.

<i>Applications Processed</i>	
<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Fiscal Year</i>
<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>
42,099	44,800

An increase of 2,701 transaction forms over Fiscal Year 80-81.

### 1979-81 INDEX CRIME TRENDS

<i>Offense</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>% Change</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>% Change</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>% Change</i>
Murder .....	368	+9.2	346	- 6.0	331	-4.3
Rape .....	1,002	-2.3	1,143	+14.1	1,144	+0.1
Robbery .....	3,134	+6.8	3,608	+15.1	3,788	+5.0
Aggravated Assault .....	15,273	+7.7	15,051	- 1.5	14,892	-1.1
Subtotal (Violent) .....	19,777	+7.0	20,148	+ 1.9	20,155	+0.3
Breaking Or Entering .....	43,893	+1.2	50,963	+16.1	50,232	-1.4
Larceny .....	75,298	+4.8	85,510	+13.6	88,319	+3.3
Motor Veh. Theft .....	8,643	+8.2	9,347	+ 8.1	8,670	-7.2
Subtotal Nonviolent ..	127,833	+3.8	145,820	+14.1	147,221	+1.0
State Total .....	147,611	+4.2	165,968	+12.4	167,376	+0.8



# CRIME RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION BY YEAR

Offense	1979	% Change	1980	% Change	1981	% Change
Murder . . . . .	1.3	+8.3	1.1	-15.3	1.1	-0-
Rape . . . . .	3.4	-5.6	3.7	+ 8.8	3.7	-0-
Robbery . . . . .	10.7	+4.9	11.8	+10.3	12.1	+2.5
Aggravated Assault . . . . .	52.3	+6.1	49.1	- 6.1	47.7	-2.9
Subtotal (Violent) . . . . .	67.8	+5.6	65.7	- 3.1	64.6	-1.7
Breaking Or Entering . . . . .	150.4	-0.1	166.2	+10.5	161.1	-3.1
Larceny . . . . .	258.0	+3.4	278.8	+ 8.1	283.2	+1.6
Motor Veh. Theft . . . . .	29.6	+6.5	30.5	+ 3.0	27.8	-8.9
Subtotal Nonviolent . . . . .	438.1	+2.4	475.5	+ 8.5	472.0	-0.7
State Total . . . . .	505.9	+2.8	541.2	+ 7.0	536.6	-0.8

Population estimates used in the crime rate table are taken from the Federal-State Cooperative Program for population estimates. The following state population totals were used: 1979 — 2,918,000, 1980 — 3,067,100, 1981 — 3,119,208.



# 1979-81 STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY TRENDS

Type of Property	Year	Value Stolen	% Distribution Property Stolen	Value Recovered	% Of Stolen Value Recovered
Currency .....	1979	\$ 4,677,937	6.9	\$ 604,631	12.9
	1980	5,359,355	5.9	327,193	6.1
	1981	5,622,893	6.4	298,308	5.3
Jewelry, Precious Metals	1979	4,839,835	7.1	438,808	9.1
	1980	14,360,583	15.8	925,877	6.4
	1981	11,952,218	13.5	815,587	6.8
Furs, Clothing .....	1979	1,546,071	2.3	315,187	20.4
	1980	1,951,995	2.2	267,708	13.7
	1981	2,098,732	2.4	227,996	10.9
Motor Vehicles .....	1979	26,511,743	39.1	13,427,605	50.6
	1980	30,695,984	33.8	14,170,519	46.2
	1981	29,378,922	33.3	13,175,347	44.8
Office Equipment ..	1979	705,564	1.0	85,722	12.1
	1980	693,325	0.8	55,049	7.9
	1981	1,038,876	1.2	205,218	19.8
Televisions, Radios	1979	6,966,094	10.3	575,252	8.3
	1980	8,022,344	8.8	529,839	6.6
	1981	8,359,483	9.5	492,905	5.9
Firearms .....	1979	1,859,306	2.7	166,709	9.0
	1980	2,467,034	2.7	167,277	6.8
	1981	2,559,466	2.9	250,995	9.8
Household Goods ...	1979	1,543,826	2.3	155,437	10.1
	1980	1,751,730	1.9	222,515	12.7
	1981	1,814,507	2.1	111,182	6.1
Consumable Goods	1979	1,415,109	2.1	211,297	14.9
	1980	1,717,193	1.9	138,035	8.0
	1981	1,436,276	1.6	170,809	11.9
Livestock .....	1979	124,960	0.2	9,932	7.9
	1980	130,769	0.1	29,051	22.2
	1981	138,620	0.2	13,870	10.0
Miscellaneous .....	1979	17,686,287	26.1	2,609,326	14.8
	1980	23,547,179	26.0	3,072,475	13.0
	1981	23,906,580	27.1	3,565,514	14.9
State Total .....	1979	\$67,876,750	100.0	\$18,599,906	27.4
	1980	90,697,481	100.0	19,905,538	21.9
	1981	88,306,573	100.0	19,327,731	21.9



# 1981 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

	Months of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Abbeville County .....		0	6	4	115	185	290	29	2
Abbeville SO .....	12	0	2	0	48	110	154	13	2
Abbeville PD .....	12	0	2	2	33	48	81	9	0
Calhoun Falls PD .....	12	0	1	1	34	21	37	5	0
Due West PD .....	11	0	1	1	0	6	18	2	0
Aiken County .....		13	50	61	625	1,555	1,982	246	48
Aiken SO .....	12	11	40	44	487	1,097	1,108	179	37
Aiken PD .....	12	1	8	8	41	230	353	39	5
North Augusta PD .....	12	1	2	8	72	157	466	17	4
Jackson PD .....	12	0	0	0	1	13	14	1	2
New Ellenton PD .....	12	0	0	1	20	46	29	5	0
Wagener PD .....	11	0	0	0	3	12	12	5	0
Allendale County .....		3	5	7	100	115	120	14	1
Allendale SO .....	12	0	1	1	6	18	20	6	1
Allendale PD .....	12	3	4	6	70	68	58	4	0
Fairfax PD .....	12	0	0	0	24	29	42	4	0
Anderson County .....		19	40	88	499	2,286	3,701	380	115
Anderson SO .....	12	12	22	44	216	1,425	1,988	238	97
Anderson PD .....	12	6	16	38	210	685	1,342	109	15
Belton PD .....	12	1	2	1	45	66	177	18	2
Honea Path PD .....	12	0	0	3	16	35	61	5	0
Pendleton PD .....	12	0	0	2	10	35	43	2	0
Williamston PD .....	12	0	0	0	1	20	59	6	1
Iva PD .....	12	0	0	0	0	20	31	2	0
Bamberg County .....		0	3	7	39	124	125	6	1
Bamberg SO .....	12	0	0	1	9	53	43	1	0
Bamberg PD .....	12	0	2	3	22	40	55	4	1
Denmark PD .....	12	0	1	3	8	31	27	1	0
Barnwell County .....		2	6	4	63	126	211	18	2
Barnwell SO .....	11	1	3	1	9	29	20	0	1
Barnwell PD .....	12	1	2	3	35	49	122	7	1
Williston PD .....	12	0	1	0	4	18	28	6	0
Blackville PD .....	12	0	0	0	15	30	41	5	0
Beaufort County .....		4	39	55	541	1,363	2,403	194	37
Beaufort SO .....	12	4	29	41	379	958	1,588	144	31
Beaufort PD .....	12	0	7	12	137	350	674	38	4
Port Royal PD .....	12	0	3	2	25	55	141	12	2
Berkeley County .....		8	14	42	186	1,143	1,368	157	32
Berkeley SO .....	12	6	10	17	94	638	631	87	19
Moncks Corner PD .....	12	0	1	1	8	55	96	9	0
Goose Creek PD .....	12	0	2	4	33	206	306	21	12
St. Stephens PD .....	11	1	0	0	7	22	30	1	0
Hanahan PD .....	12	1	1	20	44	222	305	39	1
Calhoun County .....		3	3	4	12	157	125	13	1



# 1981 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY — Continued

	Months of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Calhoun SO .....	12	3	2	3	12	131	98	9	1
St. Matthews PS .....	12	0	1	1	0	26	27	4	0
Charleston County .....		24	150	887	1,848	6,309	10,892	1,228	124
Charleston City PD .....	12	14	46	365	501	1,669	3,878	314	35
Charleston County PD ....	12	5	51	200	766	2,567	3,726	468	42
Mount Pleasant PD .....	12	0	2	13	28	214	451	42	2
Folly Beach PD .....	12	0	1	0	18	113	110	3	0
Isle Of Palms PD .....	12	0	0	1	9	44	119	14	0
Sullivans Island PD .....	12	0	0	0	5	59	74	8	2
North Charleston PD .....	12	5	50	308	521	1,643	2,534	379	43
Cherokee County .....		7	9	31	167	459	1,063	110	27
Cherokee SO .....	12	2	8	18	119	279	444	72	24
Blacksburg PD .....	12	0	0	0	1	14	28	1	1
Gaffney PD .....	12	5	1	13	45	166	591	37	2
Chester County .....		0	7	16	88	594	623	32	11
Chester SO .....	12	0	5	4	55	353	309	23	8
Chester PD .....	12	0	0	11	25	206	238	4	3
Great Falls PD .....	12	0	2	1	7	35	76	5	0
Chesterfield County .....		10	9	18	89	411	455	44	9
Chesterfield SO .....	12	6	7	7	37	252	168	28	8
Cheraw PD .....	12	3	1	7	31	110	180	9	1
Chesterfield PD .....	12	0	0	0	5	11	35	3	0
McBee PD .....	11	0	0	4	3	8	6	0	0
Pageland PD .....	12	1	1	0	11	23	66	2	0
Patrick PD .....	12	0	0	0	2	7	0	2	0
Clarendon County .....		2	5	22	75	399	496	18	10
Clarendon SO .....	12	1	5	12	60	304	337	14	9
Manning PD .....	12	1	0	7	9	67	129	4	1
Summerton PD .....	12	0	0	1	4	23	27	0	0
Turbeville PD .....	12	0	0	2	0	5	3	0	0
Colleton County .....		4	3	15	141	370	652	42	14
Colleton SO .....	12	2	2	4	77	253	337	27	10
Walterboro PD .....	12	2	1	11	64	117	315	15	4
Darlington County .....		7	29	53	338	1,098	1,620	181	30
Darlington SO .....	12	3	17	24	135	614	604	121	20
Darlington PD .....	12	2	6	15	101	221	430	27	6
Hartsville PD .....	12	2	6	14	102	256	577	32	3
Lamar PD .....	12	0	0	0	0	7	9	1	1
Dillon County .....		2	6	14	150	499	468	105	20
Dillon SO .....	12	1	3	8	92	273	206	49	12
Dillon PD .....	12	1	2	4	43	168	206	51	7
Lakeview PD .....	12	0	0	1	3	13	6	2	0
Latta PD .....	12	0	1	1	12	45	50	3	1
Dorchester County .....		3	9	39	186	731	1,051	140	11



# 1981 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY — Continued

	Months of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Dorchester SO .....	12	3	6	28	133	588	709	115	11
St. George PD .....	12	0	1	2	11	24	59	4	0
Summerville PD .....	12	0	2	9	42	119	283	21	0
Edgefield County .....		3	8	6	143	182	227	17	8
Edgefield SO .....	12	2	6	4	75	137	131	12	7
Edgefield PD .....	12	0	1	1	42	23	47	0	0
Johnston PD .....	12	1	1	1	26	22	49	5	1
Fairfield County .....		4	5	9	107	251	313	24	4
Fairfield SO .....	12	4	5	6	65	219	194	14	3
Winnsboro PD .....	12	0	0	3	42	31	117	8	1
Ridgeway PD .....	12	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0
Florence County .....		14	41	158	485	1,826	3,250	314	39
Florence SO .....	12	5	23	44	191	796	1,011	144	21
Florence PD .....	12	6	13	91	220	807	1,844	146	11
Lake City PD .....	12	3	4	22	61	148	316	21	5
Johnsonville PD .....	12	0	0	1	5	18	31	2	0
Timmons ville PD .....	12	0	1	0	8	57	48	1	2
Georgetown County .....		5	12	29	208	521	879	65	7
Georgetown SO .....	12	4	2	3	33	157	159	10	0
Andrews PD .....	12	0	1	3	33	72	124	20	2
Georgetown PD .....	12	1	9	23	142	292	596	35	5
Greenville County .....		38	123	462	1,678	5,446	10,001	992	240
Greenville SO .....	12	22	83	214	963	3,564	4,927	605	191
Fountain Inn PD .....	12	1	0	2	40	87	193	11	0
Greenville PD .....	12	13	36	222	549	1,380	3,750	277	34
Greer PD .....	12	1	3	14	57	187	525	52	5
Mauldin PD .....	12	0	0	2	22	70	223	13	0
Simpsonville PD .....	12	1	0	5	20	83	228	16	4
Travelers Rest PD .....	12	0	0	1	18	35	74	7	1
City View PD .....	12	0	1	2	8	40	81	11	5
Greenwood County .....		9	22	59	434	645	1,421	108	25
Greenwood SO .....	12	4	5	28	204	298	659	51	11
Greenwood PD .....	12	5	15	31	215	310	687	51	14
Ware Shoals PD .....	12	0	1	0	11	20	51	5	0
Ninety Six PD .....	12	0	1	0	4	17	24	1	0
Hampton County .....		4	1	2	18	57	104	4	3
Hampton SO .....	12	4	1	0	9	17	17	2	1
Estill PD .....	12	0	0	2	3	19	17	0	0
Hampton PD .....	12	0	0	0	1	14	61	0	1
Varnville PD .....	12	0	0	0	5	7	9	2	1
Horry County .....		8	36	102	508	2,016	4,072	458	47
Atlantic Beach PD .....	7	0	0	0	2	4	6	2	0
Conway PD .....	12	0	1	18	141	172	457	53	10
Aynor PD .....	12	0	0	0	0	2	7	1	0



# 1981 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY — Continued

	Months of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Horry County PD .....	12	6	22	28	265	813	1,204	171	30
Loris PD .....	12	0	1	0	24	45	114	2	2
Myrtle Beach PD .....	12	1	10	53	54	789	1,980	200	4
North Myrtle Beach PD ...	12	1	2	2	18	120	169	18	1
Surfside Beach PD .....	12	0	0	1	4	71	135	11	0
Jasper County .....		0	3	12	50	201	246	22	3
Jasper SO .....	12	0	3	9	35	128	115	16	3
Hardeeville PD .....	12	0	0	2	13	50	113	3	0
Ridgeland PD .....	12	0	0	1	1	23	18	3	0
Kershaw County .....		5	5	9	127	444	742	65	5
Kershaw SO .....	12	3	5	7	93	283	436	47	4
Camden PD .....	12	2	0	2	34	149	292	15	1
Bethune PD .....	12	0	0	0	0	6	5	2	0
Elgin PD .....	7	0	0	0	0	6	9	1	0
Lancaster County .....		3	14	32	329	667	1,108	126	22
Lancaster SO .....	12	3	10	21	123	398	590	80	20
Lancaster PD .....	12	0	4	10	194	230	475	40	2
Heath Springs PD .....	11	0	0	0	1	5	9	0	0
Kershaw PD .....	12	0	0	1	11	34	34	6	0
Laurens County .....		3	3	14	64	568	555	24	7
Laurens SO .....	12	2	1	4	40	303	157	12	4
Laurens PD .....	12	0	1	6	12	213	277	7	2
Clinton PD .....	12	1	1	4	9	38	99	2	1
Gray Court PD .....	11	0	0	0	3	14	22	3	0
Lee County .....		4	2	6	25	114	178	12	3
Lee SO .....	12	3	2	1	12	71	76	8	3
Bishopville PD .....	12	1	0	5	13	43	102	4	0
Lexington County .....		8	52	97	684	2,158	4,414	464	42
Lexington SO .....	12	7	41	50	481	1,443	2,540	287	33
Batesburg PD .....	12	0	1	2	23	67	149	12	2
Cayce PD .....	12	0	5	14	59	217	587	58	3
Leesville PD .....	12	0	0	0	32	28	47	2	0
Lexington PD .....	12	0	0	2	1	27	17	7	0
West Columbia PD .....	12	0	5	28	59	270	867	77	3
Irmo PD .....	12	0	0	0	3	25	50	3	0
South Congaree PD .....	12	0	0	0	9	11	17	1	0
Springdale PD .....	12	1	0	1	10	27	74	12	1
Swansea PD .....	12	0	0	0	6	33	37	0	0
Columbia Metro Airport ...	12	0	0	0	0	2	28	5	0
Gaston PD .....	12	0	0	0	1	8	1	0	0
McCormick County .....		1	0	3	30	65	46	5	3
McCormick SO .....	12	1	0	2	26	44	38	4	3
McCormick PD .....	12	0	0	1	4	21	8	1	0
Marion County .....		7	6	23	124	455	539	53	8



# 1981 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY — Continued

	Months of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Marion SO .....	12	5	1	5	11	169	118	26	1
Marion PD .....	12	2	5	11	92	189	310	20	5
Mullins PD .....	12	0	0	7	21	97	111	7	2
Marlboro County .....		3	15	13	183	537	660	61	12
Marlboro SO .....	12	2	11	7	66	250	268	37	6
Bennettsville PD .....	12	1	4	5	100	229	339	15	4
McColl PD .....	12	0	0	1	17	58	53	9	2
Newberry County .....		2	9	14	242	279	511	25	6
Newberry SO .....	12	2	4	10	132	189	239	16	5
Newberry PD .....	12	0	5	4	103	84	257	8	1
Whitmire PD .....	12	0	0	0	2	2	8	1	0
Prosperity PD .....	12	0	0	0	5	4	7	0	0
Oconee County .....		7	2	11	101	637	748	75	17
Oconee SO .....	12	3	0	4	73	446	493	45	12
Seneca PD .....	12	3	1	5	18	86	113	14	3
Walhalla PD .....	12	0	1	2	6	80	102	10	2
Westminister PD .....	12	1	0	0	4	25	40	6	0
Orangeburg County .....		5	36	94	527	1,247	2,172	201	33
Orangeburg SO .....	12	4	24	34	374	745	942	122	29
Orangeburg PD .....	12	1	12	57	144	446	1,196	75	4
Branchville PD .....	12	0	0	0	3	17	11	1	0
Eutawville PD .....	12	0	0	0	4	3	7	0	0
Holly Hill PD .....	12	0	0	1	1	14	10	1	0
North PD .....	5	0	0	0	1	11	2	0	0
Santee PD .....	11	0	0	2	0	11	4	2	0
Pickens County .....		3	12	20	245	724	1,700	103	25
Pickens SO .....	12	1	7	6	111	365	510	33	16
Central PD .....	12	0	0	1	6	14	40	2	0
Clemson PD .....	12	0	1	10	15	112	271	20	0
Easley PD .....	12	2	1	1	80	152	437	36	4
Liberty PD .....	12	0	0	0	7	0	10	0	0
Pickens PD .....	12	0	2	2	13	35	63	2	0
Clemson Univ. PD .....	12	0	1	0	13	46	369	10	5
Richland County .....		38	186	844	1,594	5,537	13,132	1,363	82
Richland SO .....	12	20	94	282	674	2,480	4,119	674	46
Columbia PD .....	12	18	86	539	900	2,852	7,770	644	34
Forest Acres PD .....	12	0	4	13	7	96	449	19	2
Univ. Of S. C. PD .....	12	0	2	10	12	109	794	26	0
Saluda County .....		0	2	1	49	124	127	13	4
Saluda SO .....	12	0	1	0	21	82	80	8	4
Saluda PD .....	12	0	1	1	25	34	41	4	0
Ridge Springs PD .....	12	0	0	0	3	8	6	1	0
Spartanburg County .....		19	64	184	565	3,470	6,606	634	99



# 1981 INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY — Continued

	Months of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Spartanburg SO .....	12	13	42	110	400	2,117	3,604	431	76
Spartanburg PD .....	12	2	19	64	150	1,222	2,693	182	23
Woodruff PD .....	12	0	1	2	8	37	113	7	0
Chesnee PD .....	12	1	0	0	0	10	9	2	0
Cowpens PD .....	12	1	2	2	3	31	84	3	0
Inman PD .....	12	0	0	0	1	19	29	2	0
Landrum PD .....	12	0	0	2	1	10	27	4	0
Lyman PD .....	11	1	0	2	1	11	21	2	0
Pacolet PD .....	12	0	0	1	0	8	21	0	0
Wellford .....	10	1	0	1	1	5	5	1	0
Sumter County .....		10	45	89	271	1,321	2,128	163	22
Sumter SO .....	12	8	31	37	154	733	824	97	13
Sumter PD .....	12	2	14	52	117	588	1,304	66	9
Union County .....		1	7	12	105	395	600	26	6
Union SO .....	12	1	1	6	42	168	216	11	2
Union PD .....	12	0	4	6	61	206	361	14	4
Jonesville PD .....	12	0	1	0	2	20	23	1	0
Williamsburg County .....		6	6	12	44	194	195	11	4
Williamsburg SO .....	12	5	6	4	34	94	54	2	3
Hemingway PD .....	12	0	0	0	2	6	12	1	0
Kingstree PD .....	12	1	0	8	8	94	129	8	1
York County .....		10	34	104	690	2,227	4,000	285	38
York SO .....	12	4	17	43	263	1,015	1,337	133	29
Clover PD .....	12	1	0	2	23	86	148	13	0
Fort Mill PD .....	12	1	1	5	17	38	157	6	0
Rock Hill PD .....	12	3	12	45	308	925	2,070	120	9
York PD .....	12	1	4	9	79	163	288	13	0
State Total .....		331	1,144	3,788	14,892	50,232	88,319	8,670	1,309



1981

**AGENCIES COVERED BY COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT CRIME REPORTS**

Bluffton	Fort Lawn	Pelzer
Bonneau	Gifford	Piedmont
Bowman	Graniteville	Pineridge
Brunson	Greeleyville	Pinewood
Burnettown	Harleyville	Quinby
Cameron	Hodges	Ravenel
Campobello	Jamestown	Ridgeville
Chapin	Jefferson	Salley
Chappells	Lincolnvill	Scranton
Clio	Little Mountain	Sellers
Cordova	Lynchburg	Silverstreet
Coward	Maysville	Society Hill
Cross Hill	Nichols	Springfield
Donalds	Norris	Starr
Eastover	Norway	Sturkey
Ehrhardt	Olanta	Trenton
Elgin, 5 Mos.	Olar	Warrenville
Elloree	Pamplico	West Pelzer
Enoree	Pelion	Yemassee

The police departments of Duncan, Carlisle and West Union did not participate in the state UCR program.